

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1898

A STOCK EXCHANGE.

The plan of organizing a stock exchange is excellent. So long as stocks are bought and sold, as they will be, the more quickly the method of disposing of them to the best advantage is adopted the better it will be for all.

That stock exchanges are used for speculative purposes, and many persons are inevitably ruined thereby, is true enough. So are potatoes used for making whiskey in Ireland. So can the juice of the sugar cane be fermented, and converted into alcohol. The argument urged by some that a stock exchange will tempt young men to venture into undesirable speculations, is the foolish and impracticable argument that a young man should be best educated by keeping him away from temptation. The best education a young man can have is to face temptations and "down" them. The best way for a soldier to meet his enemy is not to run away from him, but face him.

Every few years on the Mainland there have been hysterical periods, during which laws have been passed forbidding speculation in stocks, grain or coin. As these fetters on free trade injure commerce, they are either repealed or become dead letters. The moment business of many kinds assumes certain proportions, exchanges are more than useful; they are necessary. They will, of course, be used for speculative purposes. Indeed all business has a definite element of speculation in it. The Chinese vegetable gardener raises lettuce, on the theory, or speculation, that some one will buy it. Sometimes he finds no purchasers. His speculation has failed.

The stock exchanges do not necessarily create business. They regulate it, if it exists. Able men have tried for thirty years to establish a mining stock exchange in New York City. Every effort has failed. Look at the general market quotations. There is no mining list, because there are no substantial mining properties to be dealt with. A stock exchange does not flourish on "wild cat" stuff. The San Francisco brokers will say that.

There should be here one of the cleanest stock exchanges in the country. Its first rule should be that no stocks should be dealt in where figures are "played with." In all probability there will, in the course of time, be some very shady transactions by some local corporations. Men here are quite like men elsewhere. Vice as well as virtue follows the flag. The men who will deal hereafter in stocks will not stand on bed rock values, but on rather a high scaffolding of prices. The time will come when they will be forced to prop themselves up by various "con-trivances."

A stock exchange, managed by men of character will do much to prevent irregularities. Such is experience elsewhere. So it should be here.

INDUSTRIES FOR HAWAIIAN WOMEN.

An essay read by a native girl on the above mentioned subject at the closing exercises of the Kamehameha School for Girls, appears in another column.

It reviews with much intelligence the situation, and tells the plain truth.

The ideal industry for the native women, and indeed, for all women on the islands who are forced to work for a living is one that finds a ready market abroad. The home market is insignificant, and quickly glutted. Such industries can be found. But, as we have said before, the proper ones cannot be found and established without much intelligent, persistent, and self denying work by some one who has the true missionary spirit in him. It is a work that has no "boom" in view. It requires infinite patience and indomitable pluck. The cases are rare where a man of brains and energy has been willing to sacrifice his own interests for the industrial salvation of others. We are only beginning to learn that this industrial salvation is the forerunner of spiritual salvation. The Apostle of Industry has as high a mission as the Apostle of Religion, if he acts in the same spirit. The philanthropists are learning in the great cities that "religion" does not flourish when there is want, and hunger and dirt, and vicious surroundings.

It would be a most befitting sequel to the missionary work on these islands if one or more of those born in the faith, should rise in his youth and strength, and spend his years in making this an industrial Paradise.

Whether or not, the native women, with their unfortunate environments, will avail themselves of any new methods of earning a living, is an open

question. We hope that they will. But, aside from them, there is an increasing number of Portuguese women, as well as those of other races, who are entitled to the utmost consideration in providing ways and means for relieving them from the heavy burdens of daily toil.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

One of the problems which agitates the newly constituted Hawaiian-American citizen is, whether or not he belongs to one of the American political parties, and, if so, which.

As evidence of its vitality and Americanism, Hilo has already taken the field with the declaration of a number of her leading citizens that they are simon pure, true blue Republicans, the genuine brand.

Some of our esteemed fellow townsmen think that it is time to "wake up the boys" in Honolulu and organize a Republican Club here.

If there is anything to be gained either to the individual members, or to the organizations or to this community through the organization of political clubs, divided on the lines of the national American parties, let them be organized by all means, the sooner the better. We want all the practical as well as theoretical benefits of American citizenship. But before we launch forth on the broad ocean of American parizan politics let us make sure that, for the common good, we will benefit, and not injure, ourselves by so doing.

It may be that the Hilo idea is the right one, and the Advertiser has no harsh words for any one who feels the spirit of patriotism swelling in his bosom to such an extent that he must tell right away whether he sympathizes with the Republicans, Democrats, or Populists; but the following suggestions are tentatively made:

In the first place, the Joint Resolution of Annexation annexes Hawaii, but leaves practically all details for future settlement by Congress.

Among these details is the question of citizenship and the privileges of voting.

Although we are all now under the national protection of the American Government so far as laws and statutes are concerned we have only the voting privileges granted by the laws of Hawaii.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, no person, whether previously an American citizen or not has any power to vote in Hawaii on any subject whatsoever except in accordance with the laws of Hawaii, and for the purposes which such laws set forth.

One of the subjects which the Commission now visiting Hawaii will report upon and concerning which Congress in due course will act, is this very question of who shall vote, what the conditions of voting shall be, and what we shall vote for.

This, and many other questions in which we are all vitally interested, will come before Congress at its next session and probably several succeeding Congresses.

The present Congress is Republican in the House of Representatives; in the Senate, not quite half is Republican, while the Democrats and Populists together constitute a majority.

Under these circumstances, it is wise for leading citizens here to be declaring themselves to belong to this, that or the other partizan organization? Is it not sounder for us to go to Washington as a united Hawaii and simply as Hawaiians, asking as non-partisans from all parties in Congress that which is fair and just to all?

It is true that the Republican party more than any other has been responsible for annexation. But the Republicans could not have carried annexation but for the assistance of both Populists and Democrats. While expressing all due appreciation of the support given to our cause by President McKinley and our Republican friends, we can never forget that in season and out of season that staunch Democrat, Senator Morgan, and the leading independent Populist, Senator Kyle, have been annexationists and supporters of our cause to as great an extent as if they had been the direct representatives of Hawaii.

To accept of their invaluable assistance and now, at the very first moment, before our territorial pinfeathers have started, when we have no vote on any subject whatsoever and are still supplicants at Washington for rights and privileges, is it good policy for us to slap our Democratic and Populist friends in the face, and tell them that having made use of them we have no more use for them, and proclaim ourselves members of a party hostile to them?

To organize parties at this stage on national lines, would seem to be premature. No beneficial results have yet been pointed out, while definite objections appear in view.

The question is one worthy of consideration before further action is taken.

BUILDING LOTS.

One of the few advantages of centralized government in Europe is the power to regulate the growth of cities and towns; to improve streets, regulate buildings and increase and beautify public parks.

Public opinion must do these things in a democracy, but the average public opinion in the majority of places is yet uneducated. There are some instances, however, of remarkably fine work. Of these Washington City is the most prominent.

One of the bad features of the opening up of new urban and suburban properties is the small size of the lots. No law forbids it, and public opinion about it is indifferent. At the same time these small lots tend to injure the beauty and attractiveness of the place.

If that part of the town, which lies between the old missionary settlement and Punahou, had been stungly divided up into lots 50x100 feet, twenty years ago, we should not have much to be proud of in the way of attractive gardens and homesteads.

One could wish that no residence should occupy less than an acre of ground, and that the law so declared. Since however, land has advanced in price, it is beyond the means of the average resident to hold that area of land, and we must submit to the cramming up of our residences.

Downing in his work on gardening says there is a great difference between a residence and a home. No one conceives a home in a large city, a home made up of bricks and mortar, with the earth covered with pavements. It is only the residence, a dwelling house that is found there. The "home" demands space and air, and trees, and grass and flowers. It is a pity that in the development of our suburbs this idea of homes cannot be kept prominent.

The land operator very justly says that there is no money in sentiment, and the people will not pay for space. The trouble is that few only can afford to purchase space enough for homes at the present prices of land.

It is possible that the new Rapid Transit Company may change conditions.

There is no doubt some sentiment here in favor of improving the city. But it has no organization behind it, and it dreams rather than acts. Even the beautiful Kapiolani park is not fully appreciated, and the burden of maintaining it falls mainly on one person.

LAND WANTED.

These are the words of an intelligent enterprising, well educated young white man, born here, a "missionary," and anxious to get upon the soil:

"I know something about agriculture, but I need more land for raising small crops. I cannot get it on this island, at any moderate price, and indeed not less than an exorbitant price. The land subject to natural irrigation is all taken up. Only large tracts remain, which are only valuable through expensive irrigation works, which small farmers cannot afford to set up. The sugar plantations are rapidly taking up these lands, and men like myself cannot get them, excepting under leases, and on condition that we all raise cane. What shall we do? I have given up and taken a clerkship." The situation then on this island is this, there is little or no land, suitably irrigated to be obtained by men of moderate means. The Portuguese have steadily made this complaint for several years. The only land remaining is in large tracts, which require expensive irrigation works.

These tracts are rapidly passing into the hands of capitalists and sugar planters. A large and the best part of the northern part of this island is now in the hands of the planters.

What is to be done about it? It is believed by some that American labor may be employed on several of the plantations, and such privileges granted them, in the way of houses, and garden lands, and wages that they will be contented and become good citizens.

What wages will content them, what surroundings will be sufficient, is an open question. If American laborers with families do immigrate and cultivate the cane lands, they must be paid living wages. What are living wages? There is still a more important matter, the question of homes, that is, holdings in fee simple, so dear to the Anglo-Saxon and indeed to every intelligent man's heart.

Aside from these serious questions, it is an equally serious question, the practical exclusion from the soil of this island of many excellent men, like the person whose words are quoted, by reason of the absorption of the land by the plantations. It excludes small farmers of all races, and makes the back bone of the community a hired class, held more or less strongly by plantation rules, and dependent upon the good will of plantation managers for permanent occupation. For the plantations

will retain control of their own soil.

If the young man, whose words we cite, a kamaaina, cannot find a location, how can an immigrant find one unless he has large capital?

These facts bear strongly on the question already asked by some very intelligent and friendly visitors. Are we not at the parting of the ways, the one leading to a final Asiatic cast to social life here, the other to the final social dominance of the Americans? Some do believe that we are far beyond the parting of the ways, and have already cast the future of our local civilization.

It is a very serious matter when there is an urgent demand at present for more than 3,000 Asiatic laborers, at the very time we are urging our fellow citizens of the Mainland to stay away, and even the kamaainas are crowded out.

SECRETARY DAY.

Someone asked Senator Grimes, the war governor of the State of Iowa, and a United States Senator for four terms, if the average ability of public men was not declining. He replied that you could find in nearly every county in the United States men who would, if appointed, make excellent Presidents, Senators and statesmen generally. Statesmen needed only some common sense, he said, and if they had that, give them an opportunity, and they became famous.

Secretary Day was an unknown man, one of the many thousands of well trained lawyers, possessed of a good share of common sense, respected by their neighbors, and hardly known beyond their county limits.

President McKinley, his neighbor and friend, gave him one of the opportunities that Senator Grimes mentions. So he at once rose to it, acquitted himself well and in a few months became favorably known to the whole nation. The wicked Spaniards gave Dewey an opportunity. Does any one believe that there are not many men in the navy and army who would have risen to the occasion if the opportunity had been offered to any one of them?

If the inner thoughts of very many of the volunteer officers were revealed, it will appear that, aside from patriotic motives, their enlistment was largely due to a desire to find these opportunities, to secure political advancement through the reputation of the soldier.

There can be no better comment on the entire absence of class rule in American politics than the selection of an unknown man like Mr. Day to act substantially as Secretary of State for a nation of 75,000,000 of inhabitants. There is no better comment on Senator Grimes' remark, made after years of observation, that the common sense sufficient to administer public affairs may be found in every county of the United States.

Encouraging reflections of this nature should stimulate our young men and ambitious citizens to a desire for political advancement. President Hosmer or Professor Scott may even now be training the brain of some boy, in this town, of whom the newspapers of the future will say: "We congratulate Hawaii on having furnished the country with a President who was born on the Island of Oahu. The fact that his grand parents were of Puritan ancestry, while he has Japanese and native Hawaiian blood in his veins, shows the flexibility of our institutions, and that the mixture of races does as well in our Republican empire as it did in the production of the Anglo-Saxons out of five races, some hundreds of years ago. The accomplished wife of the President, a woman of extraordinary beauty, traces her ancestry back to the French, Germans, English, Irish, Polynesian, Chinese, Japanese, Hebrews and Bostonians. It was predicted many years ago at the period of annexation that the union of many races would secure a race even superior to the boastful Anglo-Saxon. It has been done."

NOT IN SPAIN.

The residents of Kapaa, Kauai, object to the reading of the newspaper to the children in the public school. As the reading of the newspaper to the children is now considered by advanced educators to be one of the best methods of instructing them, and is especially commended by the National Commission of Education in Washington, the only thing for the people of Kapaa to do is to petition the President to remove the Commissioners. One thing is certain. Newspapers are never read in the schools of Spain.

Citizen to Tired-of-Dole Patriot: "Why is that string tied 'round your finger?"

Patriot—"On the 'Remember the Maine days,' my wife ties it 'round my finger. On the 'Remember Maine days' it's left off. Nothing like a piece of string to tell you where you are at."

A LAW REFORMATION.

One of the very best illustrations of the fact that one community stubbornly refuses to take on trust the experience of another community, however valuable that experience may be, is seen in the past persistent refusal of the British Parliament to enact a law allowing a person charged with crime to testify in his own behalf. In other words the usages and habits of the British people, like all other people, are only slowly modified, if at all, by reasons and the experience of the people.

For many years the American States have granted this right to persons charged with crime. The best American jurists, whose opinions are profoundly respected by British statesmen, approve of this practice, but the British public until now has stubbornly refused to accept their opinions.

We quoted recently from that remarkable book titled "The Crowd," a statement to the effect that men do not act on their reasons, but on their sentiments and habits. And Lord Bacon said of men: "Their discourse and speeches are according to their learning and infused opinions; but their deeds are after as they have been accustomed."

When Salmon P. Chase was war treasurer under President Lincoln, he was asked why Congress debated the serious financial questions without reference to wide experience of the European States. He replied that the American people must first get into difficulties before they learned the right way to get out of them, and they would take no European experience on trust.

After many years of delay the British Parliament has now passed a law permitting persons charged with crime to testify. British writers declare that "It is the greatest legal reform since the days of Romilly." This great legal reform existed in America before many of the younger members of the bar were born.

MAHAN'S OPINION.

Captain Mahan is extremely annoyed at the attempt of Schley's admirers to deprive Sampson of the credit of making the admirable fight off Santiago. He declares that the battle was fought just as Sampson planned it in nearly every particular. It was not even necessary for him to be present. If the Spanish admiral had entirely changed the conditions, so that Schley had been called upon to invent a new plan of battle, Sampson relations to it would have been changed.

Captain Mahan says: "At Santiago all the dispositions prior to action, and for over a month before were made by the commander-in-chief. A number of orders, issued from time to time by him, for the enforcement of the close watch of the harbor's mouth, were published in the Washington Post of July 27, and I presume by other journals as well. There is very strong ground for believing that Cervera's attempt to escape by day instead of by night—the incident of his conduct which has been most widely censured and is most inexplicable—was due to the fact that the United States ships kept so close to the harbor mouth at night that a dash like his, desperate at best, had a better chance when the ships were at day distance. This was so stated, substantially, to Admiral Sampson by the Captain of the Colon. If so, the merit of this, forcing the enemy to action under disadvantageous conditions—and it is one of the highest achievements of military art—belongs to the commander-in-chief. It was the great decisive feature of the campaign, from start to finish. Few naval authorities, I imagine, will dispute this statement."

Commodore Schley himself gives the credit of the victory to Sampson.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Dewey never "reports progress." He is the premier on complete work.

It will be expected of General King that his next novel will be story with at least chapters of Hawaiian setting.

"Cable and Canal" make an alliteration that means much to Hawaii. But the boomers must be held down, just the same.

Detection of adulterations in food is the latest use of the Roentgen ray. This new penetration appears to have limitless adaptability.

It is believed that the military authorities may be depended upon to select a favorable and agreeable site for the permanent garrison.

Better late than never with Red Cross women nurses for the Philippines. They have been prominent in Cuba ever since the war opened.

Such a representative organization as the Chamber of Commerce is certainly capable of furnishing some valuable suggestions to the Commissioners.

The indications are that Honolulu is to become one of the great garrison towns of the world. Any city elsewhere ten times the size of this place would

be half crazed over the prospect, but the consideration of the future here along this line does not seem to create a ripple.

General Merriam is the head of the military department of which Hawaii is a part and will, be the important man in locating and garrisoning the post here.

The dispatch claiming that "suburbs of Manila" means the 1,400 islands of the Philippines group is dated Washington. It should have come from either New York or Chicago.

On the Atlantic side they are mustering out 100,000 men from military service and here in the middle of the United States recruiting is to begin. Hawaii may expect to "be in it" right along now.

The Chinese colony is the first in the field with a memorial to the Commission. Perhaps the Chinese considered that their interests were in greater jeopardy than the welfare of any other people here.

The war has brought to the Red Cross more laurels for its grand and unselfish work. The society saved many lives and gave to the wounded and suffering everywhere comfort and relief and cheer.

The Bishop of Honolulu seems to be realizing more and more that this annexation is the real thing and not a coaling station proposition. His longings for a gold whistle may subside somewhat as time goes on.

There is not nearly so much grumbling here as might be expected over the sad derangement of steamer service. The people have been subjected to much inconvenience, but realize that Uncle Sam needed the boats.

A cheap, and in many respects a satisfactory substitute for rubber has been presented. It is from the oil derived from corn. This quality in the cereal will explain in a measure some of the manifestations caused by excessive use of whiskey distilled from corn.

Maguire, Congressman, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of California. Mr. Doubleface Hilborn is not again candidate for Congress. Perhaps he became disgusted with politics by scanning his own record.

A decision has been given in a New York court that pedestrians have the right of way at all street crossings and that in extreme cases a car or other vehicle, including bicycle, must be stopped for the convenience and safety of the walker.

Sagasta now declares that operations upon Spaniards who didn't know there was war at one time and peace at another, don't count. The Spaniards were left in the first instance because they didn't read the papers and in the second because they didn't surrender soon enough.

J. F. Brown, the agent of public lands, makes a most valuable contribution to the local literature of the day. His paper given in this issue of the Advertiser may be accepted as an official statement prepared with the utmost care and with the intent to give the facts absolutely and nothing else.

The Commissioners are taking a hurried view of the islands, but are no doubt making the best of the opportunities for observation. In some places, at least, the people are showing a commendable interest in the visit of the men from Washington. The statement about the flash of the supporting timbers of the illusion statement.

News is brought that steamer service is to be instituted between San Diego and the islands and Seattle and the islands. The natural supposition is that these lines will be maintained only so long as there is profit in the enterprise. The San Diego people propose sending their steamers clear through to Japan and China. It may be recalled that in the Legislative session of 1890 an effort was made to subsidize a steamer line between San Diego and Hilo.

Just at the time the reformed Harveyized steel plate was adopted as ship armor, the shell had reached its highest development, seemingly. There was presented what has been described as the situation of an irresistible missile hurled against an immovable object, the force being the highest possible. But the shell could not hold together through the plate. A certain but simple remedy was found. This was to give the shell a soft instead of a hard point. It was an extraordinary, but a successful move.

Admiral Sampson is well known in these waters, where he once commanded the U. S. S. San Francisco. On account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, Admiral Sampson is given the most advancement of any officer of the navy, though he was some distance away, until nearly the end of the engagement. Many people considered Commodore Schley entitled to the greater credit and many newspapers urged. Secretary of the Navy Long, in a letter which has been made public, says: "I can think of nothing more cruel than the depreciation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic commander-in-chief, physically frail, worn with sleepless vigilance, weighed with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions blocking the Spanish squadron; at last, by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing it under the fleet which executed his command; yet now compelled in dignified silence to be assailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country. I am sure that no one more deprecates such an attack than the officers of the fleet, commodore, captains and all."